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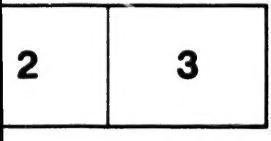

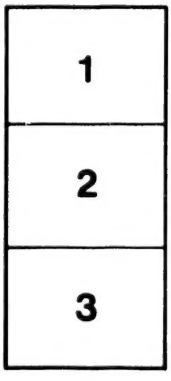

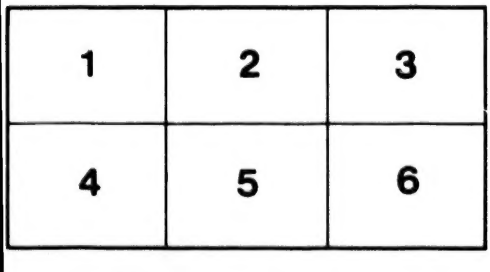

ANALYSIS

MADE FOR PROF. SELWIN, DIRECTOR OF GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY OF CANADA.

	SULPHUR SPRING.	POTASH SPRING.
Temperature of Spring	150F	120F
Specific gravity	1001.18 (60°F)	1001.00 (60°F)
Grains per Imp. gal. at	(60° F)	(60° F)
Chloride of Potassium	1.722	1.414
do Sodium	31.296	28 313
do Lithium	undl	undl
Sulphate of Soda	33.061	23.749
do Magnesia	.147	.168
do Lime	14.840	16.729
do Strontia	undl	undl
Carbonate of Lime	4.347	2.562
do Iron	very small	
Alumina	trace	trace
Silica	4 634	4.102
	90.048	81.200

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

G. CHAS. HOFFMAN,
Chemist and Mineralogist to the Survey.

Harrison Hot Springs

These Celebrated Springs, famed for the miraculous power of their waters, are situated on the shores of Harrison Lake, a noble sheet of water 50 miles in length, and are only 65 MILES FROM WESTMINSTER OR VANCOUVER. The mild and equable climate, the beauty of the scenery and the unrivalled FISHING AND SHOOTING, make this a most delightful resort for the INVALID, THE TOURIST AND SPORTSMAN.

THE ST. ALICE, an elegant hotel with accommodation for 75 guests, is fitted up with every modern convenience, the table being supplied with every luxury supplemented by the fish and game for which the region is famous. Attached to the hotel are Tennis Lawns, Gardens, beautiful walks and drives, etc.

THE BATH HOTEL is a commodious and comfortable building, with accommodation for 50 guests, especially intended for invalids, and is under the supervision of a competent physician, as is also the bathing establishment, where there is accommodation for 300 bathers daily, with vapor, needle douche, and tub baths and a large swimming tank.

ROW AND SAIL-BOATS for the use of guests are on hand, and a private steamer plys on the lake in connection with the hotel.

THE SCENERY IS THE FINEST in British Columbia, beautiful cascades, waterfalls, glaciers, etc., all combine to render this a most enchanting spot. A hunting lodge has been built at the upper end of the lake. Trout and game of great variety are within easy reach of the sportsman.

Reduced rate return tickets from all principal coast ports. Stop over tickets from the east.

RATES AT HOTEL, $1.50 TO $3.00 PER DAY.

NWP
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BRITISH COLUMBIA

Area, 350,000 Square Miles.

Population, estimated, nearly 100,000.

Cities: Victoria, population about 12,000; Vancouver, about 9,000; New Westminster, about 6,000; Nanaimo, about 3,000. There are besides many villages throughout the province, with populations ranging from 1200 to a few hundred, and numerous agricultural, mining, fishing, and lumbering settlements.

Principal Resources: Agriculture, Mines, Lumber, Fisheries. The area of good agricultural land is not large in proportion to the area of the province; but the lands are remarkably productive and capable of supplying a population of millions.

Gold is found in nearly every part of the province, and some of the gold mines are very rich. It is estimated that the gold mines of the province have produced about $60,000,000 within the past 30 years. Attention has been directed lately to the enormous quantities of gold quartz found in the interior, and efforts are being made to extract the precious metal therefrom. These quartz veins are very extensive and rich, but great difficulty has been experienced in extracting the gold. With capital and improved appliances the yield from this source promises to be large and permanent.

Rich deposits of Silver, Lead and Iron have also been found over a considerable area, and some of these mines are being rapidly developed. Texada Island contains an almost exhaustless supply of iron ore which has been thoroughly tested, and is now being worked. The famous silver and galena mines of Illecillewaet and Kootenay are very rich and almost boundless in extent. Platinum, Mica, Marble and other valuable minerals have also been found.

Coal is one of the most valuable resources of the province. On Vancouver Island the coal beds are very extensive, and the coal is the best found anywhere on the Pacific Coast. In 1888 there were exported from this province 400,000 tons of coal to the United States, valued at $2,400,000. There are large deposits of anthracite coal on Queen Charlotte Islands, and coal is found over a large area on the mainland, but still is undeveloped.

Lumbering is extensively carried on, the principal mills being on Fraser River and Burrard Inlet. The quantity of lumber manufactured in 1888 is probably over 125,000,000 ft., of which 30,000,000 were exported. There are still vast areas of valuable timber untouched. The fir and cedar of British Columbia are unexcelled.

The fish canning industry is quite extensive. In 1888, which was a poor year for salmon, the number of cases put up on Fraser River and the North-west coast was 177,305, valued at over a million dollars. The value of exports to the United States alone from the province in 1888 was $2,833,345. It has lately been discovered that there are along the coasts and bays very extensive and valuable deep-sea fisheries, where halibut, cod, and other fish may be taken in vast quantities. These deep-sea fisheries will very shortly be developed, and will add materially to the resources of the province.

Cattle raising is carried on very extensively, especially in the interior, where there are large areas of grazing lands. The wonderful mildness of the climate is very favorable to this industry, the cattle requiring scarcely any special care during the winter. The native grasses are remarkably nutritious, and cattle fed upon them produce the most delicious beef.

British Columbia is probably richer in natural resources than any other province of the Dominion. It contains within itself everything necessary for the building up of a great nation, and it offers unsurpassed inducements to those who are looking for investment. Game is plentiful, and the scenery and climate are not equalled anywhere in British North America. On the coast, the climate is very superior to that of the south of England. Snow rarely falls, and the thermometer very seldom goes lower than 10 above zero. During the winter of 1888-89, just past, the lowest reading of the thermometer at New Westminster was 24 above zero, and the Fraser River was entirely free from ice throughout the season. The summer weather is never excessively warm. There are in the province two sanitariums where invalids can find fine accommodation. The most noted of these is the Harrison Hot Springs, 60 miles from New Westminster. The waters of this spring contain most valuable medicinal qualities, and have cured many cases of acute disease. The other sanitarium is at Banff.

The province is in possession of nearly all the comforts and appliances of civilized countries. Its railway and water communication bring it into immediate touch with the whole world, and its superior climate makes it one of the most desirable places in the world as a permanent residence.

MUNICIPALITY OF

MAPLE RIDGE

Population 2,000.

This municipality contains about 51,200 acres and extends along the north bank of the Fraser, a distance from east to west of about 18 miles.

The Canadian Pacific Railway passes along its entire front: this fact is worthy of note as there is no other rural municipality in the province through which the transcontinental railway passes. This fact alone would be sufficient to show the excellent location of this favored district; but when in addition to this the municipality has a navigable water front of about 18 miles, and the distance to Vancouver, the terminus of the C. P. R., and to New Westminster is only a few miles, the inducements offered by Maple Ridge to intending settlers, as regards convenience of location, are nowhere to be equalled in British Columbia.

The westbound traveller by the C. P. R. enters the municipality at Stave River, and in a few minutes arrives at Whonnock station. In this neighborhood there is some excellent land for agricultural and fruit-growing purposes. There is some land here open for location as homesteads, but is being rapidly taken up.

Six miles farther on Port Haney is reached. Here we have the nucleus of a village. The soil is a heavy clay, well adapted for brick-making. Men of enterprise have taken advantage of this, and three brick-yards have been established, one of which is the largest in the province.

Here also are the headquarters of the Fraser River Freezing Company. This company have recently erected a large freezing establishment for the purpose of carrying on an extensive trade in the shipment of fresh salmon.

Port Haney is a point of call for all the river steamers, and is also a station on the C. P. R.

There is a large quantity of land in the vicinity well adapted for agriculture and fruit-growing.

(MAPLE RIDGE MUNICIPALITY, CONTINUED.)

A man of enterprise who wishes to find a suitable location in B.C. for a homestead, or a man of limited means who wishes to purchase an improved farm, should, before going farther, examine the inducements offered in the vicinity of Port Haney.

On the Lillooet river, two miles north of Port Haney, is an extensive tract of valuable timber land. The lumber industry will for some years, in this locality, prove an important factor in contributing to the wealth of the municipality and afford employment to a large number of lumbermen.

Two miles still farther west the traveller arrives at Port Hammond. Here, also, is the nucleus of a village.

The soil is a very rich loam and is especially adapted for market gardening. As an instance of the fertility of the soil it may be noted that the enormous yield of 600 bushels of potatoes to the acre has been raised here in 1888 on land broken in the spring.

Between Port Haney and Port Hammond is situated Maple Ridge proper, the oldest settled portion of the municipality. This settlement is intersected with excellent roads. The land is well cultivated and yields luxurious crops.

All kinds of fruits which grow in the temperate zone yield here profusely.

Hammond is a point of call for all river steamers and is a station on the C. P. R. It has also a money order office, an express and a telegraph office. It is the headquarters of G. W. Henry & Co.'s extensive nurseries.

At this end of the municipality the Pitt meadows are located. This prairie is one of the largest in the province and is at present subject to the overflow of the Fraser. A joint stock company have undertaken to reclaim this extensive tract and have agreed with the Dominion government to complete the reclamation in 1893. The soil on these meadows has no superior in the world, and owing to their proximity to market will become very valuable.

The Municipality of Maple Ridge, as a whole, contains almost every variety of soil.

Its adaptability for fruit raising, dairying and market gardening and agriculture generally is well known, and there is no other part of the province which at present can offer better inducements to intending settlers of enterprise and limited means.

The means of travel are good.

There is an abundant supply of excellent water, and fever and malaria are unknown.

There are six churches in the municipality, and three public schools, three railway stations, three postoffices, and a municipal hall.

MUNICIPALITY OF

CHILLIWHACK

Population 5,000.

Chilliwhack is situate on the south bank of the Fraser River, about fifty miles above New Westminster. It is a fertile valley, about 12 or 15 miles wide, with mountains around towering against the horizon, as if intended to fortify it from the cold winds. The climate is invigorating, and the soil, owing to its exuberant richness, produces enormous crops. Cereals grow and ripen well, also beets, turnips, carrots, parsnips, onions, cabbage, cucumbers, melons, and tomatoes. Fruits of all kinds grow to perfection, and even some of a warmer clime; and no doubt before long this valley will send its fruits to all parts of the Dominion. Gold is found in small quantities along the sand bars of the Fraser River, and silver has been found in several places. Coal of superior quality abounds near the mountains, and a wealthy syndicate have lately had about 5,000 acres surveyed with the intention of starting a mine. Limestone is plentiful, also very good clay—suitable for brickmaking. Extensive timber limits on the south of the settlement have recently been located and surveyed for a wealthy firm, who will commence work at once and give employment to a large number of hands for many years to come. Salmon and sturgeon abound in the Fraser, and mountain trout and other small fish in the various tributaries, thus good opportunities are offered for the sportsman, for grouse and quail, and other kinds of game are plentiful. The celebrated Hot Springs are only distant about 10 miles, and the provincial model farm is within a short distance, on the north side of the river. A charter has just been granted for a railroad which will run down the centre of the valley, from Popcum to New Westminster, which will not only be a great convenience to the public but will enhance the value of the land. Most of the land has been taken up and partially cleared, but many of the settlers would be glad to sell part of their land which would provide them with funds for clearing the remainder, and by this means new comers can obtain land at a moderate price. A description of the municipality will not be out of place.

(CHILLIWHACK MUNICIPALITY, CONTINUED.)

Entering from the east and following the Yale-Westminster road you first notice at the foot of Cheam mountain, half hid amongst the pine trees, Popcum saw-mill, with its lathes and machinery turned by water power. The mill is owned by a most enterprising firm, Messrs. Knight Bros., who have an almost endless supply of timber within reach. About two miles to the west is the Indian village of Cheam, with its neat little Roman Catholic Church, of which the natives are not a little proud; onward through thick woods for nearly eight miles and you come to Cheam school district, a thickly settled part, where, in addition to a good public school, are some very fine farms. Close here you will notice a very nice waterfall, leaping a white wave of foam from between the mountains; this will some day be utilized as a motor for machinery. Thence travelling westward for four miles and you come to Centreville, thus named on account of its beautiful situation in the centre of the valley and destined before long to be a town of importance. Here are three churches—English, Methodist and Presbyterian—each with handsome residences for their ministers; services are held during the week and twice on Sundays; a fine agricultural hall and four acres of show grounds attached, where a local show is held annually in September and where the provincial show was held in 1887; a town hall with good rooms where dinners and concerts are held; two temperance hotels (for no liquor license has yet been granted); a Good Templars' lodge; an Oddfellows' lodge; a steam flour mill; six stores; three smiths' shops; a public school; a telegraph office and twelve miles of telephone; and a post office, with which is connected a savings bank and a money order office; also mail and steamboat communication daily, except Sunday, to Westminster, Victoria, Vancouver and all parts. About a mile from Centreville another road branches from the trunk road in a southerly direction. About two or three miles up this road are some splendid farms; also a cheese factory and a post office have lately been opened. Coming back to the trunk road and travelling in a westerly direction about seven miles from Centreville you come to Sumas, where the farms are much larger and more suitable for dairy purposes and stock raising; here you will find a Methodist church and minister's residence, a public school, two stores and a post office.

As regards the general character of Chilliwack it is an enviable one; its people are eminently peaceful and law-abiding and have a good reputation for hospitality.

To those who seek a home in a beautiful neighborhood, free from the extremes of heat and cold, in a remarkably healthy place; here you will find a far better climate, grander scenery, finer agricultural land and greater inducements offered to you than in any other part of the province.

MUNICIPALITY OF

SURREY

Population 2,000.

The corporation of the district of Surrey extends from the Fraser River on the north to the 49th parallel on the south, and from the coast on Semiahmoo and Mud Bays on the west to the Corporation of Langley on the east, and contains within its limits one hundred and twenty square miles of territory, comprising Townships 1 and 2, and part of 4, 7, 8 and 9, also Ranges 1, 2 and 3 west of the Coast Meridian.

There are also several thriving settlements in the District, viz: Brownsville and north Surrey, on Fraser River.

The soil in these localities is most excellent in quality, and where cultivated it has been done with profit to the settlers.

In the Serpentine, Clover Valley, Surrey Centre, Alder-bottom and Kensington Prairie settlements the soil is also of first-class quality and is well adapted for growing wheat, barley, oats, peas, and various kinds of roots, fruits and vegetables.

These settlements constitute the eastern and central portion of the District; the settlements of Mud Bay, Elgin, and North Bluff are on the west.

Here the soil is principally of an alluvial character and produces enormous crops, chiefly oats, barley, roots, &c., as much as one hundred and thirty-six bushels of oats per acre having been threshed that grew in Mud Bay settlement.

The Serpentine and Nicomekle rivers flow through the District from east to west, emptying into Mud Bay and providing unexcelled facilities for the shipment of produce.

The land was subject to overflow from extra high tides, but is now almost all dyked; still the settlers felt that if a general dyke were constructed, from the high land at Blackie's Spit, across to connect with dykes constructed on the north side of Mud Bay, it would be the means of reclaiming some eighteen or twenty thousand

acres that at present is overflowed at every tide, and provide improved facilities for drainage for the whole valley as well.

A scheme to carry out this idea is now under consideration and in the near future will be an accomplished fact.

On the south there are the St. Leonard and Hall's Prairie settlements, the former being on the coast of Semiahmoo Bay and adjoining the city of Blaine.

Here is located the St. Leonard Hotel, &c., a commodious and charming seaside resort. The beach and sands here in the neighborhood are simply magnificent and afford most excellent facilities for bathing, boating, &c., while the fishing in Campbell river is really good. There is also good shooting in the neighborhood, ducks, grouse, &c., abounding in season.

Hall's Prairie is a really fine section of the district, the land being of first-class quality. Very heavy crops of potatoes, hay, oats, peas, &c., are grown every year, and dairying is carried on extensively.

In any one of the settlements mentioned lands, improved or wild, can be purchased at reasonable prices.

The government lands are all about taken up.

Intending settlers can obtain information as to lands for sale, terms, &c., on application to the council of the corporation.

Surrey possesses a very efficient road system, which is constantly being improved and extended, which, combined with the New Westminster Southern R. R. (running through the district from north to south) and the various rivers, afford ample facilities for shipping produce and intercommunication with the outside world.

There are also several extensive logging camps operating in the district, one of which (the R. C. P. M. Co.'s) has several miles of railroad constructed and are hauling out the logs with a locomotive.

There are numerous schools and churches in the district, also hotels, stores, postoffices, telegraph office, &c.

Stages run regularly twice each week between New Westminster and Whatcom, via Brownsville, Elgin, St. Leonards', Blaine, &c.

So whether it be the home-seeker, the tourist, sportsman, or the city resident seeking pleasure and relaxation from business and professional cares, Surrey has inducements to offer second to no place in the province.

The district is easy of access from all points.

229241

MUNICIPALITY OF

LANGLEY

Population 2,500.

This municipality is situated on the south side of Fraser River, and contains a considerable quantity of first-class farming land.

Fort Langley, the steamboat landing, is an old Hudson Bay post, and was selected as the first site for the capital of British Columbia, by Col. Moody, who afterwards changed the capital to New Westminster.

There is daily steamboat connection with New Westminster.

The quality of the soil is unexcelled, being loam on clay subsoil.

Stock raising and dairy farming are the principal industries at present.

The inducements offered by Langley to the emigrant are unexcelled on the Lower Fraser.

The class of settlers are superior to those generally found in new countries.

Most of the land is taken up, but there are good openings for farmers, with limited capital, in purchasing improved farms.

Farms, partially improved, can be purchased at prices ranging from $25 to $50 per acre.

Roads are excellent, and new ones are being opened by the government every year.

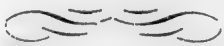
The climate, like that of the district generally, is mild and free from extremes of heat or cold, and very favorable for rapid vegetation.

The soil produces wheat, oats, barley, corn, hay, root crops of all kinds, and all varieties of fruit grown in a temperate or semi-tropical climate.

Within the municipality are two churches, three schools, five stores, three postoffices, three hotels, one saw mill and one grist mill.

To the sportsman Langley offers exceptional inducements. Deer are numerous, and good hunters have frequently killed as many as five in a day. Bears are frequently killed close to the village of Langley, and wild water fowl, grouse, rabbit, and other small game are in abundance. Fishing is excellent.

Any one wishing further information than this pamphlet contains will be cheerfully furnished by application to the reeve or clerk of the municipality.



MUNICIPALITY OF

DELTA

Population 3,000.

The Municipality fronts on the Fraser River and Gulf of Georgia.

Ladners, the business centre, is 13 miles from New Westminster with which city there is daily communication by steamer.

The Municipality covers an area of 50,000 acres which is equal to any in the world.

All government land has been taken up, but farms, improved or wild, can be purchased at from $30 to $100 per acre, according to improvements and location.

The unimproved lands are free from timber and ready for the plough. A little dyking will be necessary on some lands, but the work can be done at about the same expense as draining in other Provinces.

Fruit grows luxuriantly, as does also root crops and grains, the yield being equal to any produced on the continent. Hay averages 3 tons, oats 90 bushels,

wheat 75 bushels, and root crops from 400 to 800 bushels to the acre. Turnips weighing 40lb each were on exhibition at the local fair, held at Ladners in October, and oats weighing 55lb to the bushel were also exhibited by several farmers.

Crops have never been known to fail on the Delta, or, in fact, in the whole district of New Westminster.

Ladners, which derives its name from W. H. Ladner, Esq., M.P.P., is a pretty little village and contains Churches, Stores, Hotels, Blacksmith Shops, Saw Mill, etc. The Town Hall is a handsome building and has a seating capacity for several hundred people. The Delta is amply provided with Schools.

Ladners is the chief salmon packing point on the Fraser River, seven canning establishments being situated within the Municipality, viz: Delta Canning Co., British Union Co., Wellington Packing Co., British America Packing Co., Wadham's Cannery, Findlay, Durham & Brodie's cannery and the British Columbia Packing Co.

To the intending immigrant seeking a home, no more inviting spot could be selected than the Delta of the Fraser River.

CITY OF NEW WESTMINSTER

Population: In 1880, 2,000; in 1889, 6,000.

The city of New Westminster (often written Westminster) was founded in 1858 by Col. Moody, of the Royal Engineers, who chose the site as the most advantageous for the capital of British Columbia. It is situated on the right bank of the Fraser, 16 miles from the river mouth, and commands a fine view of the river and mountains. It is easily drained and naturally healthy.

Being situated in the centre of the finest and most flourishing agricultural district of British Columbia, the city of New Westminster possesses commercial advantages superior to those of any other city in the province, as it is easily reached by water or railway or wagon road from nearly every part of the district. [See map on other side.]

The Fraser River is navigable for sea-going vessels up to the city, and light-draught steamers run from New Westminster to Yale, 100 miles up the river. The present depth of water at the shoalest part of the river mouth is 25 feet at high water. The Dominion government has undertaken extensive improvements to the channel, which are now nearly completed; and when these are finished vessels of any draught will be able to reach the city. Already six sea-going vessels have received cargoes of lumber at the Royal City Planing Mills during the past eight months.

New Westminster is the Fresh Water Terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the salt water terminus being at Vancouver, 12 miles distant. It will also be the western terminus of the Northern Pacific, which has recently obtained a controlling interest in the New Westminster, Bellingham Bay and Seattle Railway. The construction of this railway is now in active operation, several hundred men being at work on the New Westminster section. In consideration of receiving a bonus and certain terminal facilities, this company has agreed to locate its workshops in New Westminster, and to build a railway and traffic bridge across the Fraser. This new railway is of vast importance to the city, inasmuch as it gives an alternative route to the east, where connection will be made with the Grand Trunk of Canada, and it makes New Westminster the point of competition between the two great transcontinental railways. There are several other railway lines projected from the city: one to Victoria, for which a charter has been secured: one to Vancouver (the short line); and one to Ladners and Sumas.

Steamers ply regularly between New Westminster and Victoria 5 days each week; to points up the river 6 days per week; to Nanaimo (the great coal regions) twice a week; to the Lulu Island and Sea

Island agricultural settlements, almost daily. There is regular steam ferry service across the Fraser at the city.

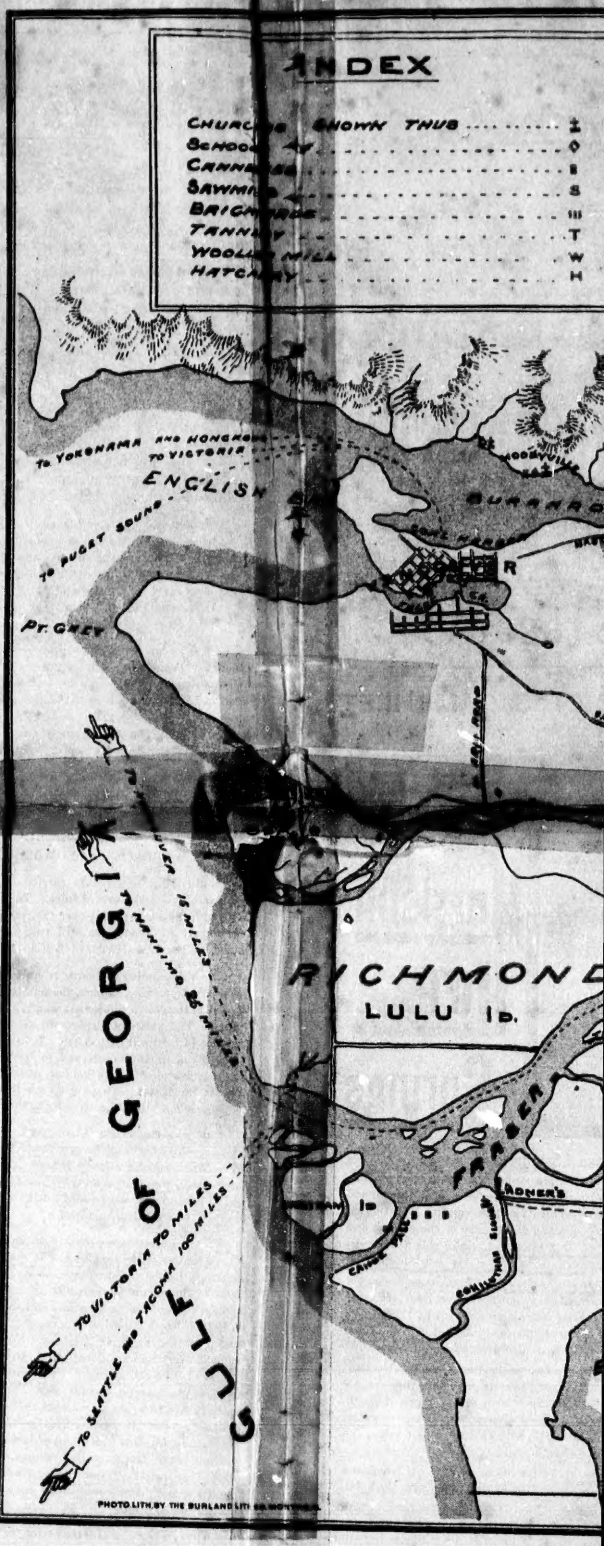
In the city are situated the provincial Penitentiary the provincial Asylum, the Central Prison for the mainland, the Dominion Land Office for the province, the Land Registry Office for the mainland, the provincial Land Office, and the central telegraph office on the Pacific for the C. P. R. and Postal-Union telegraph systems. It is the residence of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Bishops, the Judge and Registrar of the Supreme Court and the Sheriff for the district, and a new central court house is just about to be erected at a cost of $20,000. It is the residence also of the provincial Immigration Agent, the Inspector of Fisheries, the Superintendent of the Hatchery, the district Senator and the district Representative in the House of Commons.

The city is well supplied with public schools, and has also a high school and a number of private schools. It has a pulic and private hospital, the latter having cost over $20,000. There are eight churches, representing the following denominations: Church of England, Church of Rome, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Reformed Episcopal. It has a Board of Trade, Building Society, Public Library and Reading Room, Y. M. C. A., W. C. T. U., I. O. F. T., Masonic and Oddfellows' Lodges (the Masonic-Oddfellows' building cost about $40,000), St. Andrews and Caledonian Society, Pioneer Society, A. O. U. W., Orange Lodge, Foresters, Knights of Pythias, cricket clubs, base ball clubs, fire company, rifle and artillery companies, &c. The city has two newspapers (a daily and a semi-weekly), two foundries and machine shops, three saw mills, planing mills, sash and door factories, cigar factories, woollen mills (the only one in the province), opera house, concert hall, drill shed, two banks, thorough system of telegraphic and telephonic communication, both of which extend to Vancouver. There are several parks and public squares, aggregating over 100 acres.

The city is lighed with gas, and has a steam fire engine. It has just purchased the charter of a system of water works which will be constructed immediately, and will give a supply of pure water, unlimited in quantity, second to no water system on the continent. These works will cost $200,000.

Besides its large agricultural trade, the city is in a position to supply the Fraser River canneries, 12 of which are within easy reach. These establishments represent an invested capital of $500,000, employ over 5,000 men during the fishing season, and pay out over $400,000 a year for supplies. The three saw mills now running in the city have a capacity of 125,000 feet per day; and arrangements are being made for the erection of a new mill with a capacity of 200,000 feet per day. These mills will be able to load two or three ships a week.

As a place for residence, business or investment, New Westminster offers great inducements. The climate is neither cold in winter nor hot in summer. Last winter (1888-89), the lowest reading of the thermometer was 24 above zero. Real estate has been rapidly and steadily increasing during the past five years. Lumber for building purposes is reasonably cheap, and everything required for comfortable living may be obtained in the city at fair prices. The city has excellent hotel accommodation, rates being from $1 to $3 per day. In connection with the water works and the Southern Railway construction over half a million dollars will be spent in and about the city this year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CHURCHES SHOWN THUS
SCHOOLS
CANNERIES
SAWMILLS
BRICKYARDS
TANNERY
WOOLLEN MILLS
HATCHERY
TO YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG
TO VICTORIA
ENGLISH
TO PUGET SOUND
Pt. GREY
GULF OF GEORGIA
TO VICTORIA 70 MILES
TO SEATTLE AND TACOMA 100 MILES
RICHMOND
LULU Id.
FRASER
PHOTO LITH. BY THE BURLAND LITH. CO. MONTREAL

SURREY
DELTA
WESTMINSTER JUNCTION
PITT RIVER ROAD
SOUTH WESTMINSTER
PARKSVILLE
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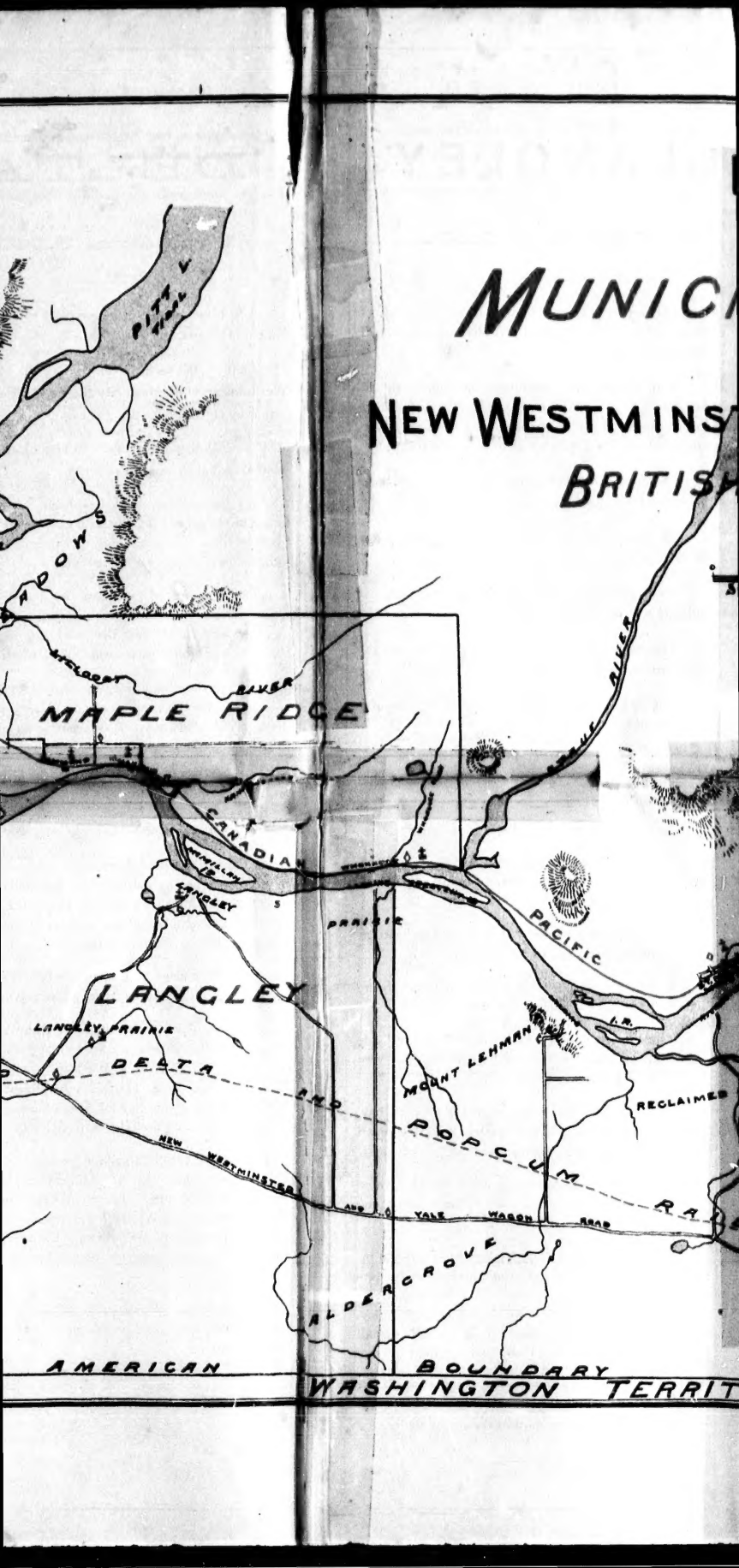
CREEK
BRANCH
BRIDGE


MUNICI
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ADOWS
MAPLE RIDGE
CANADIAN
PACIFIC
LANGLEY
LANGLEY PRAIRIE
DELTA
AND
POPCUM
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RECLAIMED
NEW WESTMINSTER
YALE WAGON ROAD
ALDERGROVE
AMERICAN
BOUNDARY
WASHINGTON TERRIT

MAP

OF THE

CIPALITIES

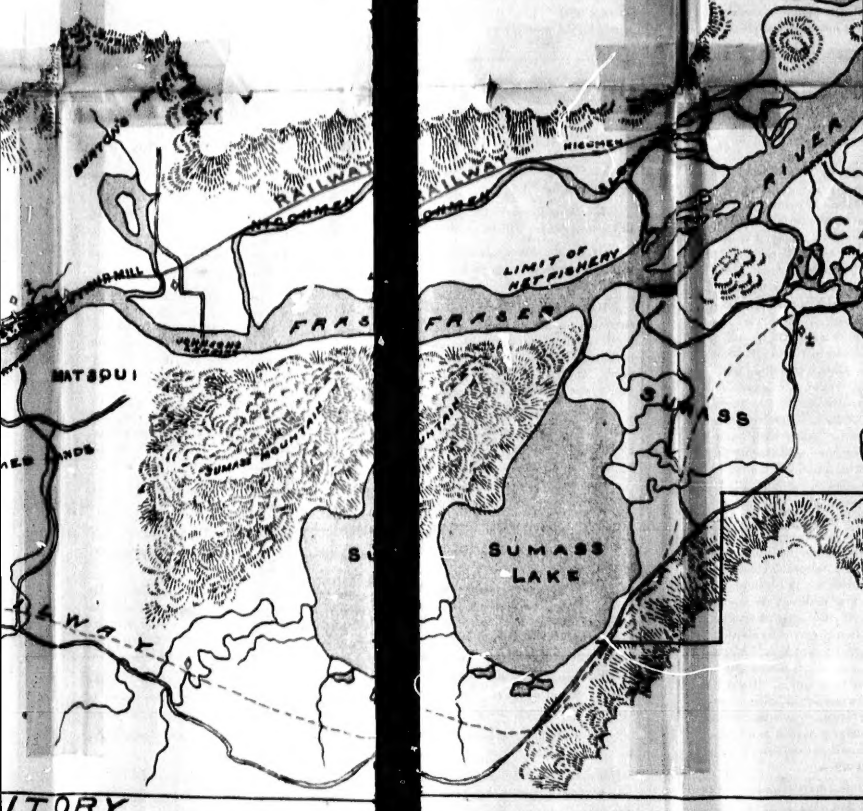
OF

STER CITY AND AND DISTRICT,

SH COLUMBIA BIA.

SCALE 2 MILES = 1 INCH

Albert Albert J. Hill, M.A.
M. Can. Soc. C.E.



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